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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department (Phone 38) before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

Germs and the Open Door.

The Lancet is worried over the question of door-knobs, and makes no bones about letting the public know it. The Lancet being a medical journal, one would naturally infer that its interest in the door-knob question was less aesthetic than bacteriological, and one would be right. In a recent article it asserts, very dependently, that "all door handles, even those which present a clean and polished appearance, are probably dirty." In this connection, the degree of dirtiness of those knobs which present an unclean and unpollished appearance rises horribly to the imagination.

For this unhappy state of affairs, of course the Lancet has a remedy. It suggests that knobs be banished to the unlearned, though fairly healthy, post, and foot-levers be substituted, upon which when we place our tribbles, doors will fly courteously open. The hope is held out to sickly humanity that with this contrivance, by wearing heavy hub-bubbed boots, to be frequently removed and antiseptically sprayed, we may keep moderately well.

This germ business is fast getting to be the bug-bear of modern life. It is stepping in between us and all our old innocent pursuits and pleasures in the most annoying way. We have long known that a glass of harmless-looking water (not necessarily from James River) held all kinds of eccentric looking little creatures; but familiarity with them has bred contempt, and we know, besides, that good water holds only a well-mannered and kindly variety of bacilli, trained from childhood to behave discreetly in a gentleman's interior. Bacilli of other habitat, however, are of more vicious disposition. Some months ago Dr. Darlington, of the New York Board of Health, started the world with the announcement that a single dollar bill of age and bad associations holds precisely 73,000 bacteria, each of whom is not only willing, but anxious to do the meanest sorts of bacterial work.

The news of this discovery fell upon ears already sadly harassed. It was not so long before that the kiss had fallen under the sanitary ban, as being a fatally ideal method for the spreading of disease. Oculocution, said the medical men, had to go. We assume that it went. And then, at the very moment when the obedient public was struggling bravely on with its task of learning to do without kissing, came Darlington's dread fiat that we would have to do without money. "Is it any wonder that the American people feel pretty sore against the bacillus?"

Under prevailing enactments, we are informed, we can still shake hands, run bills and open doors with our feet, without being hustled into hospital. Let us enjoy this abbreviated liberty while we may. Who knows what the sanitized future may have in store for us? Personally, we are possessed by a terrible dread that some day a scientist, a little more deep-diversed than the rest, will discover that even the purest air fairly teems with death-dealing germs, whereupon we shall be required by law to desist from breathing, and shall all die obediently down and die of good health.

That Crooked Line.

Our editorial yesterday on the question whether Richmond should have a straight and direct line for its northwestern boundary, as proposed by the City Engineer, and as is manifestly to the interest of the city, or whether the same should be diverted in such way as to be distinctly crooked in order to suit the interests of certain corporations, has aroused great indignation among the officers of the corporations left out of the city.

We publish on another page a letter from the Virginia Packing Company, and we have the personal assurance of the Store Works and of the Rosemeek Brew-

ing Company that they used no influence, other than the granting of the right for the construction of the city sewer along Bacon Quarter Branch, for the prevention of the boundary line being run as originally laid down.

Our article, which aroused such feeling, did not impute crooked work to the beneficiaries, but inveighed against a crooked line, and the crooked consequences which would come from that line, and there was no occasion for the gentlemen, whose sensibilities have been wounded, to assume an imputation upon their integrity. They have knicked before they were spurred.

The trouble is that no explanation has been given which begins to explain the flagrant breach of duty by the City Council, and the laying down of a precedent which will return to plague the inventors without end.

As to an abattoir being improper for a city, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, New Orleans, and we believe Boston and St. Louis, have all abattoirs in their corporate limits, and how many other cities we cannot suggest, and there is no earthly reason why an abattoir should not, under proper regulations, be within a city's corporate limits, and many reasons why it should be. If there is any city ordinance to the contrary it would be immediately changed.

The companies that are affected by this protest of ours entirely misunderstand our object. As far as we know the gentlemen, they are above reproach and some of them are our warm personal friends, but that has absolutely nothing to do with the question. They have simply secured a change of the line which was laid down with reference to the interests of the city of Richmond, and which, as shown by their own concession of right of way for the sewer, was essential to the interests of the city of Richmond, and it was done for their own benefit and not for the use or benefit of the city of Richmond. Now we say that unless that action is revoked or that precedent ignored, it is notice to the world that industries which are ordinarily established within the boundary lines of a municipal corporation, cannot exist in the city of Richmond, and that anyone proposing to establish such a business in Richmond had just as well give up the purpose. A new business will have no better chance to live than an old established one.

It is a black flag raised over this city, meaning death to industrial corporations. Such a declaration is not true, and if it were it would simply mean ruin to our city. If the bite of a single mosquito can convey yellow fever and so produce an epidemic of death and sorrow, the action of the City Council in accepting the statement that manufacturers cannot live within its corporate limits, is as fatal as the mosquito bite; it is worse than the bite of a mad dog.

We wish our friends of the manufacturing interests affected every possible success. It is not that we "love Caesar less, but Rome more." Our chief complaint is against the City Council, though we could have wished that a nobler public spirit had moved the industrial companies.

The facts of the crookedness of this line will go into the minds and hearts of tens of thousands, bring suspicion upon the transaction and distrust of the City Council. We do not see that a more effective plan could be adopted to injure the reputation of the city as a manufacturing centre.

There is also involved the great moral and political question of equal rights to all and special favors to none, a violation of which invariably brings about its own severe punishment.

Some day the City Council will certainly hear this cry: "You let the four industries in the northwest crooked corner go scot free and now you wish to oppress. They were strong and influential, but I am weak and helpless."

"What will the answer be?"

Chickens Coming Home.

In the course of his speech before the Republican State Convention in Roanoke, Temporary Chairman J. L. Glaves said: "I created a Corporation Commission, the members of which receive large salaries, and which had scarcely been in existence twelve months before it became tainted with suspicion, and one of its members charged by his own party with being the beneficiary of graft."

This statement refers, we take it, to remarks made in this connection by Senator Martin in his King George speech, but it is most unfair to say that the senator made any such charge. However, we felt sure that Senator Martin's language would be misunderstood by some and misrepresented by others, and for that reason we call upon him to make another statement and clear up the doubt. The public assertion of Chairman Glaves shows conclusively that the senator should have replied to our call.

The Republican Platform.

The Republican platform adopted by the Roanoke convention is unique in that it neither "points with pride" nor "views with alarm." Howbeit, it is proud of the record of the party and is alarmed lest a continuance of Democratic rule send Virginia to the bow-wow.

This as to generalities, specifically it dodges the temperance question by declaring the "traditional Republican doctrine of leaving the people of each community to decide whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold among them," in their midst would have been a more "traditional" expression. But we are not editing the platform; we are simply commenting on it, and we remark just here that it is news to us that local self-government is "traditional" Republican doctrine. If that party does not stand for centralization and paternalism, the public have been grossly deceived.

The charge against the Democratic party of election frauds is well founded, but the Republican black and tan regime was responsible for the practices, and too many of honest Democrats in the State have made a stern vow that the practices shall cease. The grand jury in-

vestigation in Richmond to-day is an earnest of that fact.

The promise of free books in the public schools is a demagogic appeal for votes and cannot be too severely denounced. The public school system was built up under Democratic rule and was never so flourishing as now. To saddle upon the State the cost of supplying books would be to cripple instead of improve the system. Moreover, it would be a measure of socialism which would be indignantly rejected by many taxpayers who are now paying liberally toward the support of the schools without receiving any direct benefit. That plank alone in the platform was enough to defeat the Republicans in their effort to capture the State government.

A Warning to Democrats.

It is not to be denied that the Republican convention in session in the city of Roanoke was the ablest and most respectable body which that party has ever assembled in Virginia. It is notable, too, that there were few negro delegates and those who were present took little part in the proceedings.

The negro is no longer a factor in Virginia politics, and the temporary chairman made emphatic the statement that "no man in Virginia needs longer to vote the Democratic ticket on account of an imaginary race question that no longer exists."

Let Democrats reflect. The political situation in Virginia has changed, and the Democratic party must stand or fall by its merits. The Republicans will be bolder and more aggressive in this campaign than ever before. They have nominated for Governor Judge L. L. Lewis, a man of ability and character, who is deservedly popular and who commands the respect and confidence of all classes of Virginia citizens.

In view of all this, the Democratic party has a stiff fight on its hands and should recognize and accept the fact. The party must be on its good behavior, and especially must the managers be careful that the forthcoming Democratic primary is conducted so fairly that there will be no suspicion even of fraud or trickery.

We print elsewhere a communication from Senator A. S. Thomas, of Lynchburg, in which he says that he is going into the primary in good faith, assuming that it will be honestly and fairly conducted, and if this be done he will feel in honor bound to vote for the nominees, "but," he goes on, "I serve notice now on the political thieves that seem to infest the Democratic party in some parts of the State that fraud violates all contracts, and that if they steal the nomination, or adopt corrupt practices in the forthcoming primary, that I shall feel free to join hands with the decent people of Virginia to break the hold of political knaves on the affairs of the Commonwealth."

There are many other Democrats like Mr. Thomas. The political thieves will wreck the party if they are permitted to manipulate the ballot. They must at all odds be kept out of the polling places, or, as we served notice several days ago, the Democratic party will be in danger of getting the worst thrashing it ever received. The public will not tolerate in the general primary any such outrageous frauds as were practiced in the Richmond primary. This is a warning which the party managers will ignore at their peril.

Rudyard Kipling receives official sanction as a hymn-writer by the inclusion of his well known "Recessional" in the new church hymnal of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Another well known poet of the day who receives the same tribute is Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine. Despite the addition of this and other work by living verse-makers, the new hymnal contains only 717 hymns, as against 1,117 in the previous one. Over 400 old hymns have been omitted.

The press announces that President Roosevelt is watching the fever situation. Oyster Bay being, however, like Schley in the song, "several miles away," there seems no ground for apprehension.

Everybody knows that the Japanese terms are based upon a certain "irreducible minimum," but the public wants to see the figures down in rubles, yen or plain old cartwheels.

A newspaper dispatch announces that the grand jury has found no evidence of municipal corruption in Richmond. It turns out, however, that the reference is to Richmond, Ind.

The great event at Rocky Mount yesterday turned out to be a double ring affair. We have no reference, of course, to ring politics. We are speaking of the show.

It is true that Portsmouth is really not so large as several other cities we have over here, but it is useless to remind her of it just now.

Problem in Proportion: Russia's aid to Japan's as Witte's to Komura. Address T. R. Portsmouth, N. H., for the answer.

The Lancet says that the door knob is a menace to health. Probably the Lancet is in favor of the open door policy.

The possession of a little yellow peril of her own should give New Orleans a fellow feeling for Russia.

Let Dr. Darlington announce how many dollar bills it takes to kill a yellow fever germ.

If you are troubled with

Cramps, indigestion, headache, Nausea, Dyspepsia, Bloating, Constipation or Malaria

you'll find sure relief in

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

CRIMES FOR TODAY

Portsmouth Round 1.

Bald Witte to Komura when the latter named his price:
"You've a Gaul that would have started a fight with you, I might slap you once or twice, you little, sawed-off, grasping, stingy geezer!"

II.

Only he said all this in French; So Komura, who hadn't the faintest idea what
Serge was driving at, Donning a smile that was easy, or say, for the joke, Japanese And spoke, Now spoke up very genial.

III.

"It's a shame to take the money, as you should have thought before, When you bullied small Japan and swore to crush her;
Now, kneeling up the tables and locked up the open door,
We will surely put the crimpers into Russia."

IV.

But, luckily, the above buoyant, Through undiplomatic, speech was all in Pigeon English, A tongue in which M. Witte is notably deficient, Hence Serge, blinking hard, but in tones Of limped sweetness, again took up His biling roundelay.

V.

"If you dream that Russia's crazy for a peace at any price, You but dub yourself a very biased juror;
Since peace-talk's but finessing just to rest us for a trice, You've another guess a-comin' wee Komura."

VI.

However, State secrets told in pure Parliam, Stayed secrets as far as Komura Was personally concerned, In short, Serge was merely, Handing out Choctaw patois to him, but He waited courteously as he waits, The thorough gent, though, though, You wait the answer, ah so wisely Outh Komura.

VII.

"It occurs to me that Russia through neglecting to say 'amen' Has poured a drink too big for her— a pity!
Hence we've swelled our bill for damages by several billion yen— Er—Did you bring your check book with you, Mr. Witte?"

VIII.

"This query, again, being in fair Anglo-Saxon, Was performed ignored by Serge, Who, by a stroke of diabolical ill-luck, Had cut the English check at his prep.

Not being able to explain that He had left his check book at home, He fell to preparing, Especially tart, Whetters, and all their standards, Cannon and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

IX.

"Delighted," cried T. Rosenfelt, as he grasped each foreign hand, "May which make a peace between you that is lasting!"
And in language that the other one at last could understand, Chanted Witte and Komura: "Here's to friendship everlasting!"
The above account of Round 1 at Portsmouth.

X.

Is strictly trustworthy, because 't's a whole thing was I witnessed by me.

And I did it is Between me and Witte, and I, never Split on a pal, whether in French, Russian, Heathen Chinese, Shoe-Polish or Gum-Arabic.
Sly chaps, diplomats, Ain't we? What?

J. S. H.

Manufacturers' Statement.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir:—As a power has been called to several editorials which have appeared in your paper the last few days criticising the City Council for their action in leaving the plants of the Southern Store Works, Rosemeek Brewing Company, Richmond Basket Works, and ourselves outside the city limits, when they established a new boundary line.

We are especially struck with an editorial which strikes us as entirely uncalled for. We have fought this measure in a way which is entirely above board and open, and have resorted to no underhand methods whatever for the end which was accomplished.

In granting the city the privilege of straddling the line, we have, we had no idea of being compensated in any manner, shape or form, although the city attorney quoted the value of the land grant from \$25,000 to \$30,000. It was really worth nothing to us, and we did not ask for any compensation of any kind made, and the gentleman who at a meeting of the Common Council on Monday night referred to a deal of this sort was evidently a little sore over the fact that there was absolutely nothing of this kind.

We have not spent as much as five cents, and we have not asked anybody to vote for this matter unless they could count on protection from what we now have our position to do so, after we explained our position to the public.

There are a great many reasons why we did not want to be taken in. First, All of these things we have done, we have located our plant in this section and outside of the city limits. There are no homes in the vicinity of our plant, and on this account we have to pay higher wages, as our men are compelled to pay to spend a portion of their time in getting to and from our place of business.

We think, after consideration of all these facts as laid out in this editorial, we agree with you that it is only fair that we should be left out of the city, and we hope, after explaining our position to you, that you will see no further cause to publish in your paper such articles as the one we have alluded to above.

We are broad-minded enough to be in-

terested in the welfare of our city, and we think if there was anything to be gained by the city, we would be perfectly willing to sacrifice any interest of our own and go on.

You have our permission to publish this letter in the city limits, and we are interested in our behalf at the last meeting of the Common Council.

We are writing this letter without consulting our neighbors, the Southern Store Works, Rosemeek Brewing Company, and the Richmond Basket Works, but we are satisfied they concur with us in the stand we have taken.

Yours truly,
VIRGINIA PACKING COMPANY.
By B. B. Forbes,
Richmond, Va., August 9, 1905.

Speak Kindly.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir:—The enclosed lines are suggested by an editorial in The Times-Dispatch of August 9th.

SPEAK KINDLY.

Speak kindly to all with whom you converse;
Will wake sweet music in somebody's soul
And someone's sad heart rejoice;
Listening intently, somebody hears
The words your lips are pronouncing;
Some heart will treasure your gentle, kind words.

Or bleed to hear you denouncing.
Do good to all as you journey through life;
Each act of loving endeavor
Will soothe the rough ways others are treading
And give a bright thing forever.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM JOSEPH JONES.

Mineral Nuggets.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

MINERAL, VA., August 9.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cussons have just returned to their home at the Arminius Mines from their European trip. They visited Mr. Cussons' parents in Glasgow, and enjoyed the interesting sights in Paris and Liverpool for several weeks. They were absent for some three months.

Mr. L. A. Keller is now convalescing from an acute attack of malarial fever.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

August 10th.

1543.—The Turks, under Barbarossa, and the French, under Count d'Enghien, assaulted Nice, but were repulsed by Montfort, a Savoyard gentleman, and obliged finally to raise the siege.

1657.—Battle of Saint Quintin: The French, under Montmorency, defeated the allies under Philip, Duke of Savoy, and the Earl of Pembroke. The Duke of Enghien, 600 gentlemen and 4,000 French were killed; several dukes and many other officers of distinction, 300 gentlemen and 4,000 men were taken prisoners, and all their standards, cannon and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

1702.—Lord Cutts carried, sword in hand, Fort St. Michael, at Venlo, before any breach had been made. This was considered one of the greatest exploits during the wars of Queen Anne.

1749.—Thomas Topham, an Englishman of remarkable strength, died. One of his feats was that of throwing his horse over the turnpike gate. He possessed the strength of six ordinary men.

1779.—A destructive eruption of Mount Vesuvius commenced and lasted several days. The country for several miles around was covered with lava.

1785.—East India Company's ship Antelope, wrecked on the coast of Orono, long, and the crew, protected and aided by the king of the Pelew Islands.

1794.—Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British, Lord Hood, with the whole of his army, after a siege of fifty-one days.

1796.—Battle of Bassano, in Italy: Bonaparte defeated the Austrians, and captured 12,000 prisoners, and twenty-five cannon, etc.

1802.—Two ships at Portsmouth and coast of Devonshire, England, rose and fell several times two feet in ten minutes.

1804.—The King of Portugal ordered all governors of western islands under his jurisdiction to raise a rebellion among the negroes in the ports of the Portuguese settlement of South America.

1820.—A regiment of militia sent out from Baton Rouge to search the surrounding country for runaway negroes, who were fleeing owing to the scarcity of provisions on the plantations.

1854.—A fire destroyed 180 houses at Varna, Turkey, and destroyed vast quantities of stores belonging to the allies.

1854.—A violent storm swept the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, between Bedford and Macedonia, covering the track with large uprooted trees and causing great obstruction to the trains.

1896.—Delegates to the city of Mexico chose General Carrera President for six months and ordained the freedom of the press.

1896.—Last Island, a summer resort in the Gulf of Mexico, destroyed by a storm of three days' duration. The island was entirely submerged, the houses swallowed up, and 173 persons lost.

1870.—Franco-Prussian War: Strasbourg invested and the railways leading thence occupied by the Prussians. Prussians advanced to within ten miles of Metz.

1903.—More than 100 lives were lost in a disaster in the underground tunnel at Paris. Two trains took fire from a defective dynamite, and the passengers were killed.

1904.—A fleet of Japanese, under Admiral Togo, defeated the Russian fleet at the Battle of Tsushima.

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Brief Items From Everywhere.

Wreck of State of Virginia.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 9.—The steamer Hiram returned yesterday morning from Acadia Island with Captain Farquhar, where he had gone exploring for wrecks.

The captain located a wreck, presumably the State of Virginia, lost twenty-six years ago. She was broken up, but her engines were still standing. He obtained a ton of copper, but owing to the rough weather was obliged to leave it.

Typhoid in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—An unusually serious outbreak of typhoid fever, generally attributed to the use of river water, is prevailing in this city. The cases are scattered throughout Washington and the surrounding section, and each hospital has its quota of patients.

Since July 1 106 cases have been reported in the District of Columbia, and 21 deaths have occurred.

St. Louis Girls Shocking.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS, MICH., August 9.—Summer girls from St. Louis and elsewhere were surprised at mass at St. Basil's Catholic Church here Sunday morning, when the Rev. Father John O'Reaffery, from the pulpit warned them not to attend divine services "with their sleeves rolled up."

"It is a dress made with short sleeves, it is all right," said Father O'Reaffery. "But I wish to caution young ladies not to come here with the long sleeves of their dresses rolled high up on their arms."

It is the custom of the summer girls here to roll up their sleeves and treat their arms to a coat of tan.

Cardinal at Wilkesbarre.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—Cardinal Gibbons has returned to this city from his vacation visit to Long Island. He will leave here on Thursday for Wilkesbarre, Pa., to attend the mammoth temperance meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians